

HOW THE NEW STAMPS LOOK.

Counterfeits of Them Made by the "Advertiser" Artist.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE STAMPS.

A New Electrotyping Outfit for the Office—When It Arrives Work Equal to the Best Will Be Turned Out at This Office.

The accompanying representations of two of the new series of postage stamps will give readers of the ADVERTISER a very good idea of the appearance of the originals. In order to get a better effect the artist has enlarged them one-half in dimensions.

The presentation of cuts in this



journal is intended to be made a feature. The work is done by the chalk process, by Mr. Harry Roberts, an artist who has worked on many metropolitan dailies in the United States. His last position was on the San Francisco Post. The stereotype work was done by William Johnson, the foreman of the pressrooms of the GAZETTE Co. At present he is handicapped with a poor outfit, but this office has ordered an entirely new stereotyping apparatus and it will soon be here. The cuts will then show up better. As announced elsewhere, the stamps will be on sale today.

The following brief description of the new stamps is reprinted from this journal:

The series consists of one, two, five, ten and twenty-five cents, making a total value of forty-three cents.

The one-cent is a pleasing shade of yellow, and displays the Hawaiian coat of arms. The two-cent has the color known to dealers as sepia, and the design is a very



pretty sea view of Honolulu, as like as such views generally are. The word Hawaii above and 2 cents below are in broad-faced white letters, which are very unique. The word postage is in a thin-faced letter printed in a dark color at the sides.

The five-cent is a light carmine stamp presenting the statue of Kamehameha I, in a horse-shoe frame, fringed with palm and taro leaves. The ten-cent stamp displays a handsome white star in the center, peeping out from among cocoanuts and palms. The last of the series is light blue and presents a very fine cut of President Dole.

The designs were the work of Mr. Holdsworth, and do him great credit. The stamps were printed by the American Bank Note Company.

WHERE IS JIM BROWN?

He Is in Great Demand About This Time.

"Jim" Brown, a local hackman, is a much-wanted man. He has not been seen since 1:45 o'clock yesterday. He put up his hack about the time mentioned and then disappeared as though the ground had opened and swallowed him. His fellow drivers are at a loss to locate him, but several of them stated last night that he suddenly made up his mind to take a trip to Maui and that he took passage on the steamer Kinau.

It is understood that Brown is an important witness in the Cartwright divorce case now before the courts. It is stated that he consented to appear on the plaintiff's side and that his evidence was of a damaging nature. He has evidently changed his mind for some reason. The officers are trying to locate him

in order to serve a summons on him; but, if he has gone to Maui, there is very little chance of his appearing in the witness-box unless the case is put over until he is found and brought before the court.

There are two other recreant witnesses wanted also. They are out of sight for the present, but it is thought they are hiding in the city somewhere. They are two young half-castes named Rose and Ena Young. They are wanted also to give evidence for the plaintiff. They took a trip to Kauai some weeks ago, and were on board of the C. R. Bishop when that vessel was wrecked. They were reached by a court summons, and returned to town some days ago, and now they cannot be found.

JANUARY STEERAGE ARRIVALS.

About 132 Men Arrived During the Month Mentioned.

The "Canadian Suspect" scare has caused the authorities to take extra precautions, and with that end in view additional guards were distributed about the government buildings yesterday. A great many people have laughed at the idea of men coming to this country with ulterior motives, but there seems to be something in the story, as the police claim to have evidence enough to warrant them in believing that there is something wrong in the wholesale arrivals of steerage passengers.

During the month of January there were 132 such arrivals, and most of the men are now walking about and apparently not worrying about the fact that they are idle.

The police have been locating the men as fast as possible, and they have discovered that about sixty men are living in a lane which runs off Hotel street. Another batch of twenty-five are living quietly in a house on Fort street. Of course, these people are under the strictest surveillance, and the moment they attempt to make an unlawful move they will be called down by the police. The latest steerage arrivals are not considered dangerous, as most of them are Portuguese who have returned from Portugal with their wives and families. In the Arawa's lot of fourteen there were but four single men and little danger is feared from them.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Celebration of Their Thirty-First Anniversary.

Mystic Lodge, No. 2, K. of P., had a very pleasant entertainment last evening at their Castle Hall, in celebration of the thirty-first Pythian Period.

Over forty brother Knights were present, and the main features of the entertainment were of a secret nature, and consisted of an exemplification of the Amplified Third Rank work.

After the Lodge adjourned an elegant banquet awaited the brothers and full justice was done to the occasion.

J. A. Hassinger acted as toast-master in his usual happy vein and at once put every one in touch with the occasion.

Toasts were responded to as follows:

"The Supreme Lodge of the World," I. A. Burget, P. C.
"Our Sister Lodges," J. T. Stewart, of Oahu, No. 1.
"Mystic Lodge, No. 2," A. E. Murphy.
"The Uniform Rank," C. W. Ziegler, P. C.
"Our Absent Brothers," J. Kidwell.
"Various Nationalities Present," M. N. Kennedy, P. C.
"Our Visiting Brothers," Ed. Towse and G. K. Wilder.
"The Ladies," S. Louissou.

Other toasts followed thick and fast and were variously responded to by J. F. Eckardt, P. C., A. W. Keech, H. F. Wichman, F. Barwick, Dr. C. A. Peterson, Dr. R. W. Anderson, R. W. Fuller, J. H. Schnack and others.

The pleasant occasion was brought to a close by a happy response from the toast-master, J. A. Hassinger, P. C., and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Another Witness.

The Rev. T. S. Tyng of Japan, president of St. Paul's University at Tokio, is in this country visiting friends. He has recently been in Cleveland, and will spend some time in New York. Mr. Tyng has been engaged in missionary work in Japan for fifteen years. He was recently in Honolulu, and, like most other unprejudiced observers, found that the revolution had been accomplished without American intervention.—N. Y. Tribune.

It is stated that the Board of Education will make no changes at present. It has enough on its hands in getting out the regular biennial report.

THE HAWAIIAN MUDDLE.

Dole's Plan for an Hawaiian Republic.

An interview with President Dole, written by William Preston Harrison, was telegraphed on the 16th inst. to the Chicago Times from San Francisco and was printed that day. To the editor of the Times, who has been making a careful study of Hawaiian affairs, the Provisional leader outlined his plans for the establishment of a republican government for the islands. In response to a question as to what steps are to be taken for the formation of a permanent government President Dole said:

"We shall be working on our plans toward the establishment of a republic, but will take no definite action until Congress shall have definitely disposed of the question now before the House at Washington."

"Then no constitution has yet been drafted?"

"No, positively none, further than rough drafts drawn by members of the present Government and others in their individual capacity."

"If Congress rejects the annexation treaty, then what?"

"A republic will undoubtedly be established, but even then we will not act hastily, as the matter is one of the gravest importance to all parties concerned. We shall wish to have representative features in case of the establishment of a republic, and in the meantime the Provisional Government will continue to act as at present."

"How many houses will the new Legislature have?"

"There is no doubt that there will be two houses sitting independently of each other and not together, as under the monarchy."

"How about the necessary qualifications to be eligible for office?"

"The sentiment seems to be that the qualifications of the lower house should be very slight. Greater educational qualifications will be necessary than were formerly demanded, both for voters and members of the House of Representatives. The mere ability to read and write, as formerly required, may mean nothing. My idea is that we should have a board of examination organized to pass on a voter's educational qualifications, and that a certificate should then be issued which would be good for all time. I refer to an educational certificate only. This would be especially necessary if the Japanese were allowed to vote."

"How about the Japanese question?"

"Nothing as yet has been decided, but the Japanese Government is pressing for the voting suffrage for their subjects here, and for those becoming permanent residents of the Islands. With Japan it is largely a question of sentiment, as that nation objects to being termed Asiatic, as that term is now used. We have two treaties with Japan. One includes the favored-nation clause, another embraces what might be called the labor-convention clause—that is, in regard to the introduction of labor. We enjoy no treaty with China, although she has her consular representative here. The Chinese Government has never made any special request in regard to the Chinese subjects here, but nevertheless we may possibly include Chinese residents of the better class in the list of voters, provided they enjoy the necessary educational qualifications, as many already do."

"What, in your opinion, is the sentiment of the Chinese and Japanese toward the restoration of a monarchy?"

"The Japanese and Chinese engaged in legitimate enterprise are without doubt in favor of good, pure and honest government. Like business men of other nationalities, they would favor annexation or a good self-government for the islands in case of such a decision. Gamblers, smugglers, and those interested in lotteries, would prefer a return of the old monarchy, of course."

"In regard to the upper house or Senate, what will be the qualifications?"

"That would be left also to popular ballot, I presume. Both as to voters and those eligible for the Senate, the qualifications will embrace a certain amount of taxable property and a specific legitimate income. Formerly to be eligible for the House of Nobles a man must have possessed \$3000 worth of taxable property, an income of \$600 and had to be 25 years of age. The same applied to the voter, except as to age, which was 20. We may raise the qualifications as to property and income in the future. The qualifications as to residence may be lengthened."

"Will the President be chosen by the Senate?"

"I think not. My belief is that he will be chosen by popular ballot. There will not, in my opinion, be any property restrictions applied to the office of President. Only age, probably 35 years or over, and a residence on the islands for a certain number of years, and educational qualifications. There is a difference of opinion as to the length of term of office. Some advocate four or six years without the privilege of the incumbent to immediately succeed himself. Others think the duration of office of President should be indefinite, and I am inclined to favor that proposition. In that event, as with the English Premier, upon a vote of want of confidence being passed by the House and Senate, the President must vacate his office, holding it only until his successor shall have been elected."

"How will the new constitution be proclaimed?"

"My belief is that a constitutional convention will be held, delegates to be chosen by those in sympathy with our present Government. This convention very likely will also include the members of the present Government. When assembled, the convention will agree on the new constitution, which will then be proclaimed by the executive. Among other things this constitution may embody a clause upholding the Provisional Government until the elections shall have been held. It has been suggested that there might be a clause empowering the present Advisory Council to become the upper house or part of it. There are fourteen members of the present Council. The balance of the Senate would then be chosen at the

same general election when the members of the lower house would be elected. The terms of those Senators becoming such by now being members of the Advisory Council, would expire at the various intervals. This might be called a safety clause."

"When will this constitution probably be proclaimed?"

"Not until we receive final advice from Congress. The elections, I do not think, will be held for some time after. We have no intention of acting hastily, as the business community, as a rule, are satisfied with our present Government."

"Is there any danger of an uprising?"

"I think not. The new constitution will embrace a popular form of government, and that is what the natives are clamoring for."

"Suppose the new Government should be in favor of monarchy?"

"Such will not be the case. Besides the constitution would embrace a clause making it unconstitutional to return to or to advocate monarchy."

"Has any foreign power recognized the present Government as a government de jure?"

"Russia has. All other nations recognize us as a de facto Government. Until the new credentials to the French Commissioner shall have arrived I do not know what position France intends to assume."

"Suppose Congress assumes the attitude that the United States will wash her hands of the entire affair, leaving the Hawaiian Islands to take care of themselves, but looking toward the interference on the part of any other foreign power as an act unfriendly toward the United States, then what?"

"We should then feel that we could do as we pleased. We would not recognize the right of the United States to dictate to us. We would feel at liberty to deal with any foreign power as we might see fit, whether we should wish to make an exclusive commercial treaty, whether we should request annexation or a protectorate from any other nation. We feel that we have made a frank proposal to the United States for a political union. If she refuses we feel at liberty to look elsewhere for the same or any other course if we should so decide."

"How about the cession of Pearl Harbor to the United States?"

"I am glad that you have asked me that question. The treaty making the United States expires the latter part of this year. Upon the expiration of that treaty we need only give twelve months' notice to the United States to vacate, after which we would feel free to cede it to any other foreign power. I know that American statesmen unofficially have questioned this right, looking upon the cession as a permanent one, but I think it was Secretary Bayard who in his official capacity took the ground that all obligations on our part end with the treaty now in force."

What the House Resolution Means.

Lest our Hawaiian neighbors should imagine, says the S. F. Bulletin, that the House, and, perhaps, the Senate, proposes to stand in with President Cleveland in his self-imposed task of delivering them over the tender mercies of Liliuokalani, it is well to remind them that the indorsement of the McCreary resolution does not amount to anything but partisan buncombe. The House simply means to declare that it declines on political grounds to make a quarrel with the President over his Hawaiian blunders. It saves his self-esteem by declaring that his intention of "righting the wrong" against Liliuokalani was all right from the point of abstract political morality. As to any further action on the Cleveland line the House has not the remotest idea of doing anything of the kind. The worst that its action means for the Provisional Government of Hawaii is that it shall be left to work out its own salvation without interference. No doubt, but for political considerations, Cleveland would find few indorsers in either branch of Congress. Outside of Congress he has no substantial support—in the way of public sentiment.

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